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BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1958

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EASTLEIGH :

EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1958

Medical Officer of Health

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CHARLES E. JAMES, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., F.A.P.H.I.
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f).

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS

District Public Health Inspectors :

(a), (b), D. L. LANE

(a), (b), R. P. MONGAN

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER

Chief Clerk :

* † ‡ Miss F. NASH

Housing Assistant :

Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY

Departmental Clerks :

† * Mrs. P. D. NEVE

Mrs. S. A. NEVE

Disinfector and Van Driver :

K. CHAPLOW

Rodent Operators :

J. CHESHIRE

L. G. TOPP

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Public Health Engineers.*
- * *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- † *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- ‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1958.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population in 1958 was 34,460, an increase of 620 since the corresponding time in 1957. Of this total 233 were contributed by natural increase, the balance of 387 representing the nett gain due to migration of population.

Births

Live births numbered 556, some 34 fewer than in 1957.

The crude birth rate was consequently lower, at 16.14 per thousand population. The adjusted birth rate, derived by application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor, was 15.49. This is lower, for the first time in many years, than the provisional birth rate of 16.4 per thousand of England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate births was similar to that of 1957 and represented 3.78 per cent. of the total births.

Deaths

Deaths of persons normally domiciled in the Borough increased to 363, counterbalancing the low mortality of 1957. The crude death rate consequently rose to 10.51 per thousand population. The adjusted death rate of 11.56 per thousand population closely approximated to the death rate for England and Wales of 11.7 per thousand.

Infant deaths under one year of age, however, which were relatively numerous in 1957, fell to the very low number of 7. The infant mortality rate of 12.59 per thousand live births was the lowest on record and some ten points below the England and Wales figure of 22.5 per thousand live births.

Still births on the other hand, again increased by one to 14. The rate per thousand total births was 24.56 as compared with the England and Wales rate of 21.6.

Infectious Disease

Apart from measles, which maintained a similar prevalence to 1957 of some 300 cases, the general level of notifiable infectious disease was low.

Scarlet fever and whooping cough notifications receded to near vanishing point : this is undoubtedly associated with the disappearance of characteristic features of the latter disease, due to a natural evolution resulting from immunisation procedures, which militate against that degree of certainty in clinical diagnosis necessary for notification.

Influenza resulted in rather more cases of pneumonia than in recent years.

As we have come to expect, and there perhaps lies the danger, diphtheria was again absent.

There was no case of poliomyelitis.

The latter half of the year saw poliomyelitis vaccination of children well under way with a reasonable certainty that the vast majority would be immunised before the next summer.

Other prophylactic measures were maintained, though having to yield priority to poliomyelitis vaccination,

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1934-1958.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 31st March	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	£ 147,138	£ 520	
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,323	597	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,966	616	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604	300
1939	6,320	^a 26,360	7,799	167,456	674	150
		^b 26,770				
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685	
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704	
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707	
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734	
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801	13
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820	11
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854	7
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878	10
1957	6,320	33,840	10,413	399,794	1,609	15
1958	6,320	34,460	10,818	445,172	1,649	31

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS			
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Total.	Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
					Illegiti- mate.	Illegitimate per cent. of total.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.		
											Total Births per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1934	24,260	15	47.02	304	10	3.29	12.53	12	39.47	229	9.43
1935	24,510	9	25.13	349	7	2.0	14.23	16	45.84	237	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	36.71	330	10.8	3.27	14.49	16.2	49.1	240.5	10.54
1936	24,830	12	31.8	374	8	2.14	15.06	20	53.47	258	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03	428	10	2.33	16.58	20	46.72	287	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7	379	9	2.37	14.52	11	29.02	260	9.96
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	24.21	404	9	2.22	15.32	16	39.6	273	10.19
1940	27,240	11	24.49	438	9	2.05	16.07	24	54.05	359	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99	404	9.0	2.23	15.52	18.2	45.05	287.4	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0	374	14	3.74	13.7	19	49.86	314	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	13.48	270	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	36.56	278	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	35.36	311	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	52.51	332	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	37.33	301.0	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	29.69	327	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	33.21	321	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	31.91	315	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	45.53	343	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	26.71	317	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	35.43	324.6	10.93
1951	30,410	12	20.87	563	21	3.73	18.51	12	21.31	343	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00	493	12	2.43	16.15	11	22.31	316	10.36
1953	30,670	10	18.87	520	15	2.88	16.95	11	21.15	333	10.86
1954	31,210	11	21.03	512	14	2.73	16.41	17	33.2	334	10.7
1955	31,990	8	15.47	509	17	3.34	15.91	11	21.61	348	10.87
1951-55	30,960	9.6	18.14	519	15.8	3.04	16.77	12.4	23.87	335	10.81
1956	32,860	12	19.96	589	18	3.05	17.92	9	15.28	334	10.16
1957	33,840	13	21.56	590	22	3.73	17.43	20	33.89	318	9.4
1958	34,460	14	24.56	556	21	3.78	16.14	7	12.59	362	10.51

a For calculation of Birth Rates b Per calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Population				34,460	
LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total		
Total	291	265	556	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident popula- tion	
Legitimate	280	255	535		
Illegitimate	11	10	21		
Comparability Factor				0.96	
Adjusted Birth Rate				15.49	
16.14					
STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total		
Total	7	7	14	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	
Legitimate	7	7	14		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
24.56					
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS—570					
DEATHS	Male	Female	Total		
	199	163	362	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average popu- tion.	
Comparability Factor					1.10
Adjusted Death Rate					11.56
10.51					
Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).					
				Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	
No. 30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Deaths	—		
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—					
			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	—	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—					
			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	7	—	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—					
All infants per 1,000 live births				12.59	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				13.08	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				—	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)					70
Deaths from Measles (all ages)					—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)					—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)					4
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)					2
ENGLAND AND WALES (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General) :—					
BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)					16.4
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)					21.6
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)					11.7
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 live births)					22.5

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE DISTRICT																			
Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.									Wards.					Chandler's Ford.				
																Central	Bishopstoke		
	All Ages	Males	Females	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus				North	South	East	West
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	13	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10	6	1	7	4	6	2	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	33	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	1	1
16. Diabetes	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	17	25	5	8	15	10	9
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	81	54	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	27	36	36	8	15	15	15	16
18. Coronary disease, angina	22	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	13	2	4	7	9	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease	53	24	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	11	2	4	4	11	11
20. Other heart disease	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	5	1	2	1	1	1
21. Other circulatory disease	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Influenza	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3
23. Pneumonia	10	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
24. Bronchitis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	25	11	14	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	8	1	1	4	1	3	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
34. All other accidents	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	1	10	23	57	95	-	43	49	53	79
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	4	15	37	52	160	48	41	80	67
Total	862	199	163	7	7	1	1	2	2	1	6	8	20	48	78	82	41	80	67
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classification of the Causes of Death

In the Table on page 9, male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar-General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 362 deaths :

160 *i.e.* 44 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over

255 *i.e.* 70 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over

312 *i.e.* 86 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over

335 *i.e.* 93 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over

Of the remaining 27 deaths between the ages of 0-45, 7 occurred in the first year of life, while 20 were distributed between the 1st and 45th year.

While deaths under the age of one year reached their lowest level in post-war years, total deaths were at their highest level. Deaths in all age groups over 55 were higher, the percentage increases over the average number of the preceding five years being respectively, 55-65—9.6 per cent. ; 65-75—16 per cent. ; 75 and over—9 per cent. However, as deaths at ages 55-65 and over 75 years at a relatively low level in 1957, the average number of deaths in these age groups over 1957-1958 corresponds closely to the average number of deaths in the preceding five years. Deaths in the last two years can therefore be regarded as major fluctuations rather than as indicative of an essential change in the mortality at these ages.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, e.g. in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the five year period 1953-1957.

Ref. No.		1958		1953-57	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1-36	Total Deaths	362	100	1,665	100
18-20	Heart Disease	156	43.1	541	32.5
10-14	Cancer	70	19.3	301	18.0
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	20	5.5	184	11.0
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	50	13.8	245	14.7
		296	81.7	1,271	76.2

Comparison of the right hand column with the corresponding one in last year's report, shows that 4 per cent. more deaths were attributed to these causes in the period 1953-57 than in the period 1947-53 ; the main contributions to this increase were in respect of heart disease—1.4 per cent. and cancer—1.1 per cent.

The proportion of deaths in 1958 from these causes are comparable with the 1953-57 figure in respect of intra-cranial vascular lesions and cancer. In the case of respiratory disease only, the proportion of deaths was at a low level—5.5 per cent. as compared with 11 per cent., while heart disease showed a sharp increase of one third—43.1 per cent. as compared with 32.5 per cent.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Coronary Disease	28	38	44	46	54	60	56	54	81
Other Heart Conditions	72	75	56	51	56	59	51	54	75
Total Heart Conditions	100	113	100	97	110	119	107	108	156
Cancer, Lung	8	9	12	12	7	8	12	10	16

The table above—an extension of one in the 1955 report—indicates that the increased mortality from heart disease had, in general, no particular bias as to causation, there being a proportionate increase in both coronary disease and other heart disease. Deaths from lung cancer in 1958 were 60 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years.

Major Causes of Death at ages over Forty-five

The relative importance in 1958 of the four main causes of death in relation to age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	160	Heart Disease	86	53.7
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	27	16.1
		Cancer	19	11.9
		Respiratory Diseases	11	6.7
65-75	95	Heart Disease	43	45.3
		Cancer	20	21.1
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	14	14.7
		Respiratory Diseases	2	2.1
55-65	57	Heart Disease	22	38.6
		Cancer	17	29.8
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	7	12.3
		Respiratory Diseases	3	5.3
45-55	23	Cancer	12	52.2
		Heart Disease	3	13.0
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	8.7
		Respiratory Diseases	1	4.3

In all groups respiratory diseases played a minor role in the causation of death.

In the 45-55 group, mortality from cancer was at a high level for the second consecutive year.

Between 55 and over 75, mortality from cancer and intracranial vascular lesions remained relatively steady, but heart disease caused a higher proportion of deaths. The greatest increase of heart diseases was shown in the 65-75 group, closely followed by the 55-65 age group, with a lesser increase in those past the 75-year mark.

Number of Deaths						
	1958			1953-57 average		
	75 plus	65-75	55-65	75 plus	65-75	55-65
Coronary Disease	36	25	17	23	18	8
Other Heart Conditions	50	18	5	37	10	5

This more detailed analysis of the causation of deaths from heart disease in the three oldest age groups present entirely different pictures in relation to their increased mortality in 1958. Compared with the average of 1953-57, the increased mortality between 55-65 is entirely due to an increase (112 per cent.) in coronary disease. Between 67-75 coronary disease increased by 39 per cent., whereas other heart conditions increased by 80 per cent. Over 75 the increase was 57 per cent. in respect of coronary disease and 41 per cent. in respect of other heart conditions.

Deaths from lung cancer were heavily biased, as in previous years, 15 of the 16 deaths being male. Of the total, 11 were fairly evenly distributed between the 55-65 and 65-75 age groups and the remaining five between the 45-55 and over 75.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2529	3318	2131	4065	1780	4585	5002
Deaths	41	48	40	50	30	65	74
Death Rate per 1,000	15.88	14.46	18.77	12.3	16.86	14.18	14.79

The variation in the rates is due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
<i>Arising before Birth :</i>						
Heart Disease	2	1	1	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction	1	—	1	—	—	—
Maternal Toxaemia	1	1	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prematurity	1	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Arising during Birth :</i>						
Tentorial tear	1	1	—	—	—	—
	7	4	3	—	—	—

The very low level of 7 infant deaths, all within the first week of life, contrasts strongly with the experience of 1957 when there were 20 infant deaths, and resembles that of 1956, when 9 deaths occurred. These are relatively violent fluctuations which are mainly determined by the number of deaths from congenital causes. Why such causes should be responsible for two and a half times as many deaths in one year as compared with its successor or predecessor is not yet apparent.

Population

Mid-Year	Increase in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	540	183	357	
1954-55	780	169	611	
1955-56	870	208	662	
1956-57	980	264	716	
1957-58	620	233	387	

Population trends since the census are indicated in the table above.

A decline in natural increase resulted from a recession in births combined with higher mortality. This has been associated with a fall in the relative increase in population due to migration.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs; serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease); and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphates and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service, organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:

- (a) *Advance Bookings*: Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*: Telephone: Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*: Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 224).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The Area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole-time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

The implementation of increased establishment, re-organisation of working areas, solution to transport and office problems, in the course of the year, have laid a basis for more efficient working as well as eliminating factors which have, in the past, militated against the retention of staff.

The area is now served by five Health Visitors, four of whom have varying commitments outwith the Borough.

The appropriate Health Visitor is indicated below :

Name and Address	Telephone No.	Approximate area served
Miss E. Mitchell, 13, Chalmington Road, Chandler's Ford:	Chandler's Ford 2321	South of Derby Road ; west of Tennyson Road
Miss H. G. Pascoe, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Allbrook to Salisbury Railway Line ; Bishopstoke, north of Hamilton Road ; west of Underwood Road
Miss E. M. Pritchard, "Claremont," Hobb Lane, Hedge End, Southampton	Botley 2629	Chandler's Ford, south of Salisbury Railway Line Leigh Road. Central Eastleigh block between Salisbury Railway Line and Derby Road, east of Tennyson Road.
Miss B. M. Watson, "The White House," Swanmore, Southampton	Bishop's Waltham 107	Bishopstoke, south of Hamilton Road and east to Fair Oak.
Mrs. C. E. Watts, 41, Newlands Avenue, Southampton	Southampton 72240	Chandler's Ford, north of Salisbury Railway Line.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Two registrations were operative during the year :

Miss D. G. Dixon, at St. Nicholas Church Hall, North Stoneham ;

Mrs. D. S. Ross, 39, Hamilton Road, Bishopstoke.

Daily Minder Scheme

In July, 1957, the Hampshire County Council inaugurated a Daily Minder Scheme whereby eligible mothers could place children under five in the care of registered daily minders. Eligible mothers are those who are obliged to work as the sole or main supporter of the family, those who are certified by their doctor to be ill or unable for some reason to care for their children, or where it is certified that it would be in the interests of the health of the child. Minders are limited to the care of two children and when so engaged are paid a registration fee by the County Council and a maintenance payment by the Mother or the County Council in necessitous cases.

Application for the care of children, or to be registered as a daily minder, should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, Eastleigh.

Occupation Centre

In September, 1957, an Occupation Centre was opened at Tankerville, Romsey Road, for the daily care from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, of mentally handicapped persons within the Borough and surrounding area. Transport to and from the Centre is provided. A charge is made of one shilling per day in respect of the mid-day meal.

Application for admission should be made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

Welfare of Old People

County Council Services

1. *Old People's Welfare Officer.*—The appointment last year of a special visitor and advisor to the elderly was confirmed. The purpose is to maintain at home, all those who can, to their own advantage, be so maintained through the support of available services.

Enquiries should be directed to :

Old People's Welfare Officer, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh. (Telephone : Eastleigh 3025) ; or at

2. In September, 1958, a purpose built home for the residential accommodation of old people under Part III of the National Assistance Act, was opened. Designated "Fleming House," it is situated at Heron Square, within the Borough Council's first post-war housing estate. It has accommodation for 50 old persons and enabled many elderly persons to return to Eastleigh from more distant Homes.

Voluntary Services

Old established organisations, such as Old Age Pensioners' Association, Grandfathers' Club, Allbrook Old People's Club and more recently organised Welfare Committees, continued as previously, including the Chiropody and Hearing Aid services of the Eastleigh Old People's Welfare Committee. Additional facilities were afforded by this Committee in providing, from February, 1958, an All-Day Club in Romsey Road. The Chandler's Ford Old People's Welfare Committee opened a further Club in the Old Methodist Hall, Brownhill Road, for periods during the week.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page 18.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester - Southampton	Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cardigan Road King's Park Road	MALES	FEMALES
		Saturdays, 11 a.m.	Tuesdays, 2.15
		Monday to Friday 10.30-12 ; 5-7.	No clinic
		Saturdays, 10.30-12	
		No clinic	Mondays, 11-12
			Tuesdays, 2-4
			Thursdays, 2-4
			Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Old Methodist Church Hall, Brownhill Road, Chandler's Ford	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2—4 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey Road	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Anti-natal Relaxation Clinic	Preparation for confinement	Red House, Romsey Road	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey Road	Mondays, 9.30—12	Hampshire County Council
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Dental Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Thursdays, 9.30—12	Hampshire County Council
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey Road	Monday to Friday	Hampshire County Council
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
Speech Clinic	Correction of speech defects	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council
			Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Times</i>	<i>Held by</i>
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	1st and 3rd Thursdays 9.30—12	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning	Birth Control	Red House, Romsey Road	2—4 p.m. Fridays,	Women's Welfare Association
Physical Medicine Centre	Exercises, Ultra-violet—infra-red radiation and massage. Adults: Children	Desborough Road	2—4 p.m. Monday to Friday, 9—12.30 ; 1.30—5 Saturdays, 9—12	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Chest Clinic	Examination and supervision of chest conditions, including actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke	Thursdays a.m. Mondays, 2—4.30 p.m.	Wessex Regional Hospital Board
Occupation Centre	Care and training of ascertained mental defectives	Tankerville, Romsey Road, Eastleigh	Monday to Friday, 9.30—3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held every Monday, 1.30 to 4.30 ; 5 to 7 ; and Wednesday, 1 to 4.30 p.m.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, General Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital, or via the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No. Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No. Southampton 25117).

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the General Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

In exercise of the authority conferred by the Council in October, 1951, relative to the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, application was made to a Justice of the Peace for an order for the removal to hospital of a widow of 65 and her aged spinster relative of 85 ; effect was given to the order the same day. Both died within the three week period of the order.

This is the first case in the Borough where these powers have had to be exercised.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the outbuildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted inter-alia, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Bye-laws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1958 :

<i>Series</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26 / 6 /53
Buildings	3 / 9 /53
Hackney Carriages, Amendment to	12 /11 /56

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

Measles was prevalent at the end of 1957 and developed rapidly in the early months of 1958, so that in March a peak incidence of 118 cases was attained. The subsequent fade-out was dramatic. The July figures were exceptional :—

<i>Jan :</i>	<i>Feb :</i>	<i>Mar :</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug :</i>
32	84	118	19	2	2	13	1

in that they were contributed to by six members of one family and more than one member of three other families.

The total notifications received was 312, of which 41 related to cases which had commenced in 1957. More boys than girls were affected (162 as compared with 150), thus partially counter-balancing the excess of girls affected in 1957.

While an artificial break is made for the purpose of Annual Report at the end of the calendar year, it is more realistic to consider the 1957–58 measles experience as an epidemic which spluttered modestly to life in February, 1957, and flared spasmodically to a final blaze in March, 1958, before subsiding.

The proportion of cases occurring at different ages is tabulated below, as compared with earlier years. A combined figure for the years 1957 and 1958 is also given as a more appropriate figure for comparative purposes.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	Total 0–5	Total 5–10
1951	825	1.7	5.1	13.6	14.1	15.3	49.8	48.2
1955	456	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.5	14.0	48.0	50.9
1956	158	1.9	8.2	10.1	10.8	13.3	44.3	51.9
1957	367	1.9	4.6	10.1	13.1	9.8	39.5	59.4
1958	312	1.3	7.7	10.9	12.2	13.1	45.2	52.2
1957/58	679	1.6	6.0	10.5	12.7	11.3	42.1	56.1

The relative distribution of cases in the various wards in the past four years is shown below :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B/Stoke	C/Ford
1955	456	16.7	10.5	5.9	33.8	4.4	20.6	8.1
1956	158	5.0	32.9	3.2	13.9	1.9	13.3	29.8
1957	367	11.5	7.6	4.4	20.4	3.5	44.4	8.2
1958	312	4.2	8.7	3.8	11.5	4.5	27.9	39.4

Epidemic spread was most marked in the Chandler's Ford area during the early part of 1958, and accounted for 39 per cent. of the 1958 cases. The total number of cases in Chandler's Ford was four times that in 1957. In Bishopstoke, the infection died down at the beginning of the year, but revived in March and April to such an extent that half as many cases occurred as in 1957, when this area was the most severely afflicted within the Borough.

No deaths were attributed to Measles.

Whooping Cough

Only nine cases of whooping cough were notified during 1958 : half the number of cases recorded in 1957. The total of 27 cases for the two successive years, 1957, 1958, is the lowest since whooping cough became notifiable in 1940 ; the nearest competitor being the 56 cases in 1954-1955.

Again no case at all was notified in the youngest age group, 0-1. Three of the cases were primary school children, the remainder in children between 1 and 5. Two cases occurred in each of three families, two pre-school children being associated in one family, a pre-school and a primary school child in the other two families.

All cases again occurred in a period up to July :—

<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>
2	—	2	1	4

No death was attributed to Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated on May 9th, 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are held at the Health Department, 197, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

As illustrated in the report for 1953 it is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine, when this is practicable. The Pertussis vaccine is available for separate primary immunisation or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is now being sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The following table indicates the number of children under the age of five who are known to have been immunised against whooping cough at the end of the year.

Year	Number immunised age						Re-immunised age
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	0-5
1955	95	246	187	72	50	650	4
1956	117	361	303	209	84	1074	14
1957	96	400	380	308	211	1395	9
1958	128	382	424	383	306	1623	13

This procedure is now well established and the demand for it continues to increase.

Scarlet Fever

Only three notifications of this disease were received during the year—the lowest number on record. The cases, which were unrelated, comprised two five-year old boys and a three-year-old girl.

During the last five years (1954–58) there have been 37 cases, as compared with 107 in the preceding five-year period (1949–53). However, it would be unwise to assume that the steady decline in incidence over the last seven years heralds the departure from the scene of this long established disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The fifteen instances during the year were again all maternity home patients and occurred throughout the year. The corresponding figures for 1956 and 1957 were 29 and 21 respectively. The causation of the pyrexia was attributed to :

Cause	Number
Breast condition	4
Urinary infection	2
Phlebitis	1
Intercurrent illness (coryze)	2
Indeterminate	10

Pneumonia-Influenza

Fifteen cases of pneumonia were notified, eleven of them in the first two months of the year. These, and the final case in November, were probably of influenzal origin.

Cases were distributed throughout the age groups from infancy to the elderly.

Erysipelas

The 1958 incidence of three cases, all female, was in conformity with a general pattern of incidence of one to three cases, which has been evident in the course of the last five years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case was notified in an infant of 20 days.

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis was notified in 1958.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The early part of the year continued the previous experience of a waiting list in excess of available vaccine. However, in May the tide started to turn ; by August, sufficient vaccine had been allocated to clear the waiting list, and by the end of the year the situation had undergone a complete reversal.

In September, the Minister of Health extended the Scheme to include all born on or after 1st January, 1933.

In October, the local organisation of the scheme was undertaken by this Department on agreement that it should be run on the same lines as the diphtheria scheme.

Registration with the County Medical Officer, as a pre-requisite, was dispensed with, and direct arrangement between the patient and doctor encouraged.

Vaccination, including third injections, was made available on demand, at all Child Welfare Centres to children and to expectant or otherwise eligible mothers.

Consent cards were distributed through the schools to all children. Where the offer of vaccination or of third dose was accepted by the parent, this was effected at sessions arranged at each school.

The major industrial concerns were approached with a view to offering vaccination on the premises to eligible employees : in general, this was well received and willing co-operation was afforded.

At the end of the year, the following position had been reached :

Two Injections			Three Injections
Children born 1943-58	Adults born 1933-42	Expectant Mothers	
4347	7	65	112

In addition, a large number, particularly of school children, were known to have had one injection. Analysis of the consent cards returned through the schools showed :

	Refusals	Already Vaccinated	New Consents
Primary Schools	7.3%	61.8%	30.9%
Secondary Schools	9.8%	50.4%	39.7%

Consequently, there seemed to be every prospect of a high level of vaccination being achieved among school children by early in 1959.

Food Poisoning

No instance of food poisoning was recorded.

Diphtheria

Twelve years have now passed since the last case of diphtheria in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. The advent of poliomyelitis vaccination, in addition to B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-olds, has created problems in organising diphtheria re-immunisation sessions at schools so as to avoid conflict between the various immunisation procedures. This is likely to continue until the demand for poliomyelitis immunisation of school children is satisfied.

When the baby is $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired : in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record or primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. Primary immunisation of children under five was well maintained and showed some improvement over the previous year. Primary immunisation and reinforcing injections of school children were rather lower as fewer school sessions were possible.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity. Progress was maintained in the age group under five, but the fewer school sessions and increasing resistance of the 10-14 year group is reflected in the figures relating to age groups over five.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred.

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57
1957	367	6	17	21	411	33	62
1958	360	6	15	12	393	26	65

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	—	—	1	2	3	—
1950	—	—	1	9	10	—
1951	—	—	6	23	29	—
1952	—	—	9	18	27	—
1953	—	—	2	13	15	46
1954	—	—	2	14	16	44
1955	—	—	5	16	21	50
1956	—	—	1	3	4	57
1957	—	—	5	21	26	84
1958	—	—	3	14	17	54

Primary vaccination of infants showed an increase of three per cent on 1957.

Mass Radiography Survey

A further survey was carried out in the Borough by the Southampton Mass Radiography Unit from 22nd September to 29th October, 1958. Special arrangements were made to examine employees of British Railways and Pirelli-General Cable Works.

Between 22nd September and 29th October, the Unit carried out a survey by special sessions at private firms and by open public sessions. The latter followed the procedure adopted in the 1956 survey of utilising the mobility of the Unit to site it for appropriate periods on housing estates, as well as at a central point on Leigh Road Park near the shopping centre.

Some 7,612 persons (males outnumbering females in the ratio of 2-1) took advantage of the facilities offered and were derived as follows :

Chest Clinic	1
General Practitioners	19
Private Firms	4963
General Public	2629
	<hr/>
	7612

Newly discovered cases of tuberculosis were assessed :

Recommended for	Private Firms	General Public	Total
Occasional supervision	8	10	18
Immediate treatment	5	1	6
Immediate treatment rate per 1,000	1.00	0.39	0.8

The number of cases requiring immediate treatment was a little higher than at the 1956 survey and considerably more required occasional supervision.

Non-tuberculous conditions ascertained were :

Bronchiectasis	2
Pneumonia and pneumonitis	12
Intra-thoracic cancer	2
Cardiovascular lesions	8

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old children which was inaugurated in 1955 was continued during the year. A further 250 children were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis

During the year 15 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 male, 5 female, and 2 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that a case of pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from another area.

In the two non-pulmonary cases, the abdomen and left-hip respectively were affected.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the second table. The largest number of cases fell within the 35-55 age groups.

Four deaths, 3 male and 1 female were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, while a further two deaths, one male and one female were attributable to tuberculosis of the intestine and tuberculous meningitis respectively.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the rehousing of tuberculous applicants, three such cases were re-housed during the year.

TABLE (A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41			1714	
1942	430	838	1268	
1943	341	216	557	
1944	223	13	236	
1945	330	28	358	
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733
1957	413	97	510	673
1958	446	55	501	440

TABLE (B) NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065
1957	96	1587	2189	1943	5815	535	1155
1958	125	1607	2033	2009	5774	628	1207

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
1951-55	36.6	4.6	5.2	0.4
1956	26	5	2	—
1957	30	3	2	—
1958	16	2	4	2

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1958

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
45-55	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	10	5	1	1	3	1	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1958 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.												
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford				
Erysipelas	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1			
Measles	312	162	150	4	24	34	38	41	163	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	36	14	87	123
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	7	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	4	5	—	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1928.

Disease.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9	6	3
Diphtheria	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1	2	8
Pneumonia	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5	3	15
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29	21	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-
(a) Measles	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47	456	158	367	312
(a) Whooping Cough	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	420	179	136	90	26	30	139	18	9
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-

(a)—Became notifiable on the 28th October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1958, which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and Food Hygiene respectively.

All the houses in the Borough have a piped supply of main water and the principal problems dealt with during the year have been drainage, caravans used as temporary dwellings, rats and mice destruction and smoke abatement, and short reports on these items appear in Section IV of this report.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1958 was 375, as compared with 330 in 1957. The number of houses inspected and recorded under the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations was 141, which was an increase of 36 on the number inspected in the previous year. The fourth year programme in the Council's five year Slum Clearance Programme was commenced and at the end of the year the decision of the Ministry was awaited. Further action was also taken under the Rent Act, 1957, and Improvement grants were made under the Housing Act, 1949. Further details of the housing work carried out are supplied in Section V of the report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1958 was 59,527, which was an increase of 10,396 compared with last year's figure of 49,131. A full report upon the Food Hygiene services is included in Section VI of this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(a) Water

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information :

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1958 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Bacteriological Analyses

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1958	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply	79	78	1	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	79	79	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Supply	79	79	Nil	Nil

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains at 31/12/58 is (a) 10,638 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in August, 1958.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	287	231	212
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	1.5	2	2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	* 0.031	* 0.046	* 0.081
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.008	0.007	0.023
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	0.001	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.2	2.3	2.3
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	113	131	118
Permanent	23	30	29
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.09	0.05	0.15
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	115	135	120
Free Chlorine	* 0.36	* 0.23	* 0.36
Reaction, pH	8.2	7.9	7.7
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	50	61	52
Magnesium, as Mg	2.4	2.2	3.4
Carbonate, as CO ₃	69	81	72
Sulphate, as SO ₄	10.0	7.3	14.2
Nitrate, as NO ₃	18.6	10.2	10.2
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) Drainage and Sewage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems. In the centre of the town all the older houses are on the "Partly Combined" system, the storm water from the front part of the houses being discharged into the surface water sewers via pavement channels and street gullies, the storm water from the backs of the properties being discharged into the foul water sewers via the sink waste gullies. In parts of Chandler's Ford the whole of the surface water is discharged into the foul water sewers and in times of heavy rainfall a large amount of surface water is discharged into the Chandler's Ford sewers. All houses built in the Borough during the last thirty years have a separate system of drainage or the surface water is discharged into soakaways.

Further progress was made with the Chickenhall Sewage Purification Works Extension Scheme in June, when the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave approval to the detailed Plans prepared by the Borough Engineer for Stage I of this scheme and for invitations for tenders for the necessary works.

During the year under review the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :

Drains inspected	.....	38
Drains tested	.....	21
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	9
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	.....	13
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	.....	2
F.A.I. fixed	.....	8
New gullies provided	.....	9
Benching or fenders to gullies provided	.....	19
New covers fitted	.....	3

(c) Closet Accommodation

The majority of the premises within the Borough boundary are on the water carriage system, but a number of houses still use the conservancy system. This number is gradually being reduced by the extension of the sewers in the outlying portions of the Borough and the slum clearance programme. In addition, many of the existing lean-to water closet compartments built at the rear of the older houses in the area are being converted into indoor closets in conjunction with bathrooms.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :

New waterclosets provided complete	.....	4
New watercloset basins provided	.....	18
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	12
W.C. compartments repaired	.....	31
W.C. compartments cleansed	.....	8

(d) Public Cleansing

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand pit at Fair Oak.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration.

The contents of cesspools are collected by a mechanical cesspool emptier and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

The face of the tip is treated during the summer to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets and the Assistant Rodent Officer treated the Tip for rats in February, April, July, September and December.

(e) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1958, the following inspections and visits were made by the Public Health Staff in respect of :

Drainage	299
Water Supply	6
Refuse Collection	10
Refuse Disposal	33
Closet Accommodation	60
Keeping of Animals	20
Piggeries	1
Stables	2
Pet Shops Act	9
Public Conveniences	2
Schools	2
Offensive Trades	2
Offensive Accumulations	56
Tents, Vans and Sheds	197
Rivers and Streams	19
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	101
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	260
Overcrowding	11
Inscct Pests	123
Verminous Premises	4
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	20
Infectious Diseases	4
Smoke Observations	29
Clean Air Act	68
Shops	116
Factories with Mechanical Power	83
Outworkers	68
Petroleum Storcs	93
Carbide of Calcium Stores	1
Rats and Mice Destruction	4,789
Interviews	407
Miscellaneous	87
	<hr/>
	6,982

(f) Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served	95
No. of Informal Notices complied with	81
No. of Statutory Notices served	12
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	21

(g) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Public Health Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	7
Defective waterclosets	.....	3
Choked or defective drains	.....	70
General housing defects	.....	35
Dampness	.....	5
Overcrowding	.....	2
Premises infested with vermin	.....	3
Dirty premises	.....	4
Premises infested with rats or mice	.....	192
Insect pests	.....	66
Keeping of animals	.....	11
Defective dustbins	.....	3
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	.....	6
Smoke nuisances	.....	6
Miscellaneous	.....	20
		<hr/>
		433
		<hr/>

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1958 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

(i) As a result of informal action	.....	1,880
(ii) As a result of statutory action	.....	561
		<hr/>
		2,441
		<hr/>

(i) Factories

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :

1. Defects found in Factories and Other Premises

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	1	1	—
	Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	8	8	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	83	1	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	—	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	83	1	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937)

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937, during the year.

(j) Shops

During 1958, one hundred and sixteen visits were paid to shops, no informal notices were served and none complied with.

(k) Smoke Abatement

Six complaints in respect of smoke emission were received during 1958.

Three were in respect of smoke emitted by chimneys of greenhouses in Chandler's Ford and Eastleigh. The plants in question burnt coke fuel and the alleged nuisance appears to have been caused when the fires were lighted in the evening. The fourth complaint related to the smoke from an oil burning plant in a factory which gained access to a railway signal box. The use of the plant was spasmodic and it was decided to discontinue its use. The factory closed down shortly afterwards and no further nuisance was caused. The fifth complaint arose from the faulty use of a sawdust incinerator and the sixth from the lighting of office fires in the early morning.

All the complaints were investigated and appropriate advice given and no further complaints were received.

(1) Rats and Mice

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

British Railways.—During the course of the year, fourteen complaints were received from British Railways and chiefly concerned rats, but some offices and canteens were treated for mice. A treatment was also given to the Railway Allotments adjoining the Motive Power Department and this proved very successful as no signs of rats have been seen since the treatment was completed. The Railway Authorities are very co-operative when treatments are being executed and provide a guide or look-out man and also clear all overgrowth and obstructions that may interfere with the efficiency of the treatment.

Sewers—10 per cent. Test Bait.—No test baiting of the sewers was carried out during the year. This was in accordance with the Ministry's instruction, but a length of sewer in the Bishopstoke area was found to be infested and concerned three manholes and an interceptor chamber. This was pre-baited with sausage rusk and the poison used was Zinc Phosphide. Although this showed a fair take of the poisoned bait, a check three weeks afterwards showed that some rats had survived. It was then decided to use "Warfarin", but before this could be used, wooden platforms had to be made as the benches were very wet. In order to retain the palatability of this "Warfarin," "Paranitrophenol" was mixed with it, and although the rats showed a shyness to the bait at first, they were soon eating freely and the infestation was cleared in ten days.

Airport.—Following the agreement made with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1957, the Airport has been periodically treated for rats and mice and during the year under review, two complaints of mice and one of rats were received from the Airport Commandant and survey revealed a further four infestations by mice and two infestations of rats and these were treated satisfactorily.

Hospitals.—All the hospitals in the Borough have received treatments for rats and mice at least four times during the year and the degree of infestation at each place is now down to a minimum.

Timber Yards.—Two of the largest yards in the Borough are being treated regularly by the Council and there is no doubt that this accounts for the small number of complaints that are received from occupiers of adjacent properties.

Shopping Centre.—During 1958 only two complaints were received from the shopping centre regarding rats. These were both minor infestations and were quickly cleared up and inspections have found no further source of complaint.

Council Properties.—All the Council properties were inspected during the year and treated when required; the following being the number of times each property received a treatment:

Council Tip, Fair Oak	Five times for rats
Chickenhall Sewage Works	Five times for rats
Oakmount Sewage Works	Three times for rats
Shakespeare Road Depot	Twice for rats and once for mice
Tip, Hiltingbury Road	Treated once only as it did not come into use until late in 1958
Fleming Park Pavilion	One treatment for mice

Agricultural Properties.—During the year twenty-nine inspections were made of agricultural properties and seven were found to be infested and this involved the Council in twenty-seven treatments.

Poisons—Sodium Fluoracetate.—As a result of the amendment of the Poison Rules (S.I.1958, No. 1016, The Poison Rules, 1958), Local Authorities may now purchase this poison. This is a direct poison of high toxicity and is only recommended at the moment for use in sewers that are heavily infested and have failed to react to the usual methods of treatment. It should be used at a 0.25 per cent. concentration in the final bait and should be purchased as a Master Mix 5 per cent. Sodium Fluoracetate and containing the mould inhibitor Paranitrophenol, which should be mixed in the proportion of one part to nineteen parts of bait (this gives the required concentration of 0.25 per cent.). Owing to the high toxicity of this poison, great care must be taken in its use.

Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee.—Invitations to attend meetings to be held at Fareham on the 7th March, 1958 and 15th July, 1958, were received from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, and representatives from the Borough were present. Other representatives attending were from: Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant, Petersfield, Gosport, Fareham, Droxford, the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. There is no doubt that these meetings serve a very useful purpose in so far as they enable Local Authorities to obtain closest liaison and co-operation where boundaries meet. It also enables Local Authorities to question the Ministry on various points and issues.

Technical Refresher Course, Winchester.—A one-day Refresher Course was held at Winchester on the 18th June, 1958, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This was attended by the Assistant Rodent Officer and the two Rodent Operatives and there is no doubt that the information gained will be of use in the future.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer and block control was carried out wherever practicable. The number of blocks treated during the year was 36, comprising some 257 premises. Co-operation was maintained with the Winchester Rural District Council in the Fair Oak area and survey and treatments were carried out simultaneously to treat the adjoining areas.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under review was as follows :

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	192
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1,878
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	616
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	549
(e) Number of premises treated for mice	67
(f) Number of visits made for this purpose	4,789

(m) **Camping Sites**

Eighteen applications to erect, station and use movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough were considered by the Borough Health Committee and the Borough Development Sub-Committee during the year, when they formed the subject of consideration at nearly all the meetings of the Development Sub-Committee.

On the 31st of December, 1957, the number of residential caravan sites within the Borough boundaries on which more than one caravan was stationed had been reduced to four. Two of these sites were located at North Stoneham, one at Bishopstoke and one at Chandler's Ford, the number of caravans stationed on each site being 25, 14, 12 and 11 respectively.

Renewal of planning permission to develop their land as caravan sites had been granted to the owners of these sites from year to year but during the year 1958 the Borough Development Sub-Committee reviewed the situation and subsequently agreed that improved site conditions could be expected if the owners obtained planning permission for a longer period, when they agreed to grant permission for a period of five years. Two applications to establish fresh sites in the Borough were refused.

In addition to the above, the Eastleigh Borough Council granted eight licences, three of which were renewals, for caravans to be stationed for a limited period of twelve months on various sites within the Borough.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-1958, was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64
1954	17	69
1955	15	69
1956	9	66
1957	16	76
1958	12	69

(n) Bathing Pools

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public, the water supply being provided from the Southampton Corporation's water main.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) Offensive Trades

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :

Blood Drying	Rag and Bone Dealing
Fat Extracting	

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

(p) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(q) Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(r) Rag Flock

There are no premises in this district licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(s) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year 60 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 131,794 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

SECTION V

HOUSING

Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	Total
(1) By the Local Authority :—	
(a) New permanent houses	66
(b) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	309

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	227
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1622
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	141
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1207
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	96

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	91
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	3
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1958	5

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By occupiers	Nil
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1958	?

C. Proceedings under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 24 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the parts of buildings or underground rooms having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1957—Part IV :

(1) (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	1
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	11
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(3) (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	4
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(5) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs

Forty complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during 1958. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and eighty-three informal notices were served during the year under review. In eight cases it was found necessary to resort to formal action and work in default of the owners was executed by the Council in three instances.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1958 is as follows :

Nature of Work	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed	100	32
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	57	23
Cutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	81	30
External walls repaired or renewed	106	24
Window and door arches repaired	8	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	49	15
Wall cavities cleaned out	21	18
Rendering to external walls	—	2
Permanent ventilation provided	4	—
Sub-floor ventilation renewed or provided	25	10
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	9	7
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	13	3
Refuse receptacle provided	1	1
Fuel store provided	3	—
Ceiling plaster repaired	112	38
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	100	11
Waterproofing of internal walls	34	16
Wall plaster repaired	138	54
Walls cleansed and redecorated	88	11
Floors repaired or renewed	53	30
Windows repaired or renewed	142	50
Window fasteners renewed	25	8
Sashcords renewed	154	76
Doors repaired or renewed	55	15
Door frames repaired or renewed	39	9
Door furniture renewed	28	6
Firegrates /ranges provided or renewed	39	11
Hearths repaired or renewed	32	8
Stairs repaired or renewed	2	—
Handrails provided to staircase	4	5
Ventilated food-store provided	3	—
Food-store repaired or improved	7	2
Washing copper repaired or renewed	4	—
Bathing accommodation provided	9	1
Washing accommodation provided	3	—
Water service repaired or renewed	7	—
Hot water supply provided	6	1
New sink provided	18	2
New sink waste and trap provided	20	5
Artificial lighting provided	2	—
	1601	524

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, which came into operation on the 6th July, 1957, superseded the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and during the year under review some 169 visits were made by the staff in carrying out these duties, the summary of which is shown below :

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates ..	37
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	44
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	28
(b) in respect of all defects	16
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	24
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	18

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	16
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	2
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	14

Improvement Grants

During the year 1958, nine applications were considered for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949. Two of the applications were from owner-occupiers and seven from the landlords of rented houses. Eight of the applications were granted and one was refused.

Slum Clearance

Montague Road Clearance Order, 1957

On the 11th April, 1957, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an Official Representation in respect of Nos. 1-18 (inclusive), Montague Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Houses Sub-Committee on the 1st May, 1957, following which the Council resolved that the area containing the houses numbered 1-18 (inclusive), Montague Road, be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh (Montague Road) Clearance Area, 1957", being an area in respect of which they were satisfied that the houses therein were unfit for human habitation, that the most satisfactory method of securing the clearance of the area is by ordering the demolition of the buildings in the area, that a Clearance Order be made under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1936, for the demolition of the premises and that the Clearance Order be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 25th September, 1957, and on the 22nd October, 1957, the Ministry replied, forwarding the list of objections to the Order which had been received and stating that it had been provisionally arranged for a Public Local Inquiry to be held on the 20th November, 1957.

The hearing of the objections was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Eastleigh, on Wednesday the 20th November, 1957, at 10.30 a.m., following which the Ministry Inspector visited the area and inspected the houses.

The Clearance Order was confirmed by the Minister without modification on the 6th March, 1958, and the occupiers of the houses were rehoused by the Council by the 29th September, 1958.

Spring Lane and Portal Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1958

On the 11th September, 1958, the Medical Officer of Health submitted an Official Representation in respect of nineteen houses in Spring Lane, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and one house in Portal Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, and the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted details of the condition of these properties and of their unfitness for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Houses Sub-Committee on the 8th October, 1958, following which the Council resolved that the three houses numbered 17, 19 and 21 Spring Lane be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh Spring Lane No. 1 Clearance Area, 1958," and that the houses numbered 25-55 (inclusive) Spring Lane and No. 1, Portal Road, be defined as "The Borough of Eastleigh Spring Lane No. 2 Clearance Area, 1958."

It was further decided that a Compulsory Purchase Order be made under Section 43 of the Housing Act, 1957, for the acquisition of the premises included in the Spring Lane Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas and for the acquisition of the premises known as No. 23, Spring Lane, which adjoins the Clearance Areas and the acquisition of which is reasonably necessary for the satisfactory development or use of the cleared area.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 5th December, 1958, and on the 29th December, 1958, a copy of the Compulsory Purchase Order was forwarded to the Ministry for confirmation.

Verminous Premises and Articles

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :

Houses inspected for vermin	385
Houses found to be verminous	4
Rooms sprayed for vermin	10

Of the four houses found to be verminous, one was infested with bugs and three with fleas.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide and required one treatment only.

SECTION VI

FOOD HYGIENE

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

(A) MILK

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, whether or not they be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distribution. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area, are responsible for the issue of Licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise Milk, but in 1950 the County Council delegated its powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed by two large dairies, in both cases by the "High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation" method.

In the one case, the milk is processed and bottled at the firm's main Southampton premises, the Eastleigh dairy serving as a storage and distribution depot. Milk is also sterilised and bottled at the Eastleigh premises for wide distribution including a considerable shipping trade.

The second of the H.T.S.T. Pasteurisation dairies in the Borough is a "Federal" Dairy at which milk is processed and bottled for retail distribution by local Co-operative Societies in Eastleigh and Winchester.

A third dairy, situated in Chandler's Ford, processes, bottles and retails milk pasteurised by the "Holder" method.

The only raw milk sold in the Borough is farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk, distributed by the three dairies from various farm sources.

(2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :

Dairies registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Distributors registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	14
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Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*

During the year one hundred and forty-five samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken, and all but one were found to be satisfactory upon analysis. The one unsatisfactory sample complied with the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, but failed the Phosphates Test. As a result of investigation, it was found that there was a discrepancy of one degree between the temperature registered by the recording thermometer, and that shown by the indicating thermometer.

The plant engineers, together with a representative of the manufacturers of the recorder, were interviewed at the Dairy, and the necessary re-adjustment was carried out. It should be noted that in order to retain the utmost food value in the milk and at the same time to apply heat treatment for the destruction of pathogenic organisms, the legal minimum temperature and holding time for efficient pasteurisation is established by the striking of a very precise balance, allowing an exceedingly small margin of discrepancy.

Subsequent check samples of milk from the plant proved to be satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Thirty-one samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk*

Dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but the consumption of raw designated milk is now considerably diminished, the bulk of the milk from Tuberculin Tested Herds being consigned to the dairies in bulk for pasteurisation. The primary responsibility for the standard of raw Tuberculin Tested Milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. During the year, four samples of farm bottled raw milk were taken, one of which failed the prescribed Methylene Blue Reduction Test. The Ministry were notified, and as a result, the farm in question has ceased the bottling of raw milk.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants*

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :

Not more than 600	—	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	—	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	—	Unsatisfactory

Fifty-four bottles were examined and of these forty-eight were reported as "Satisfactory" and six as "Unsatisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Ten samples of detergent and seventeen samples of rinse water were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply.

All the dairies in the Borough now have mechanical bottle washing plants—the dairy at Chandler's Ford which formerly carried out hand washing of bottles installed a Rotary Washing Machine towards the end of the year under review. A batch of six bottles taken from the new machine were found to be unsatisfactory—the machine apparently giving certain "teething troubles." Experiments with alternative chemical cleansing agents were still in progress at the end of the year, and during this period the Dairy Proprietor was advised to resort to hand sterilization of the bottles subsequent to machine washing. These emergency measures proved to be quite effective.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Slaughter-houses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughter-house Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughterhouse in the Borough during the year, namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs at Messrs. Harris's Factory, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon.

No small goods or canned goods are manufactured on the site, but the premises include a wholesale store from which are despatched canned goods for the retail trade in the South and South-East of England.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	.....	674
No. of carcasses examined :			
Bulls	.....	.....	Nil
Bullocks	.....	.....	Nil
Cows	.....	.....	Nil
Heifers	.....	.....	Nil
Calves	.....	.....	Nil
			—
Sheep	.....	.....	.....
Pigs	.....	.....	59,527
Horses	.....	.....	.....
			—
			59,527

(2) Visits to Food Premises

The structural condition of food trade premises, the maintenance of equipment, and the conduct of traders and employed staff are all matters controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the same Act. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained, and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1958 :

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	100
Fishmongers and poulterers - - -	49
Grocers - - - - -	176
Greengrocers and fruiterers - - -	44
Bakehouses - - - - -	50
Dairies and milkshops - - - - -	102
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	113
Food preparing premises - - - - -	62
Restaurants - - - - -	77
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts -	3
Shops, stalls and other premises -	119
Sampling visits - - - - -	166
Miscellaneous visits - - - - -	58
Total -	1119

As a result of the visits of inspection paid to food trade premises, six informal notices were served, and during the year ten notices were complied with—some of which represented a carry-over from the year 1957. Compliance with the notices resulted in the carrying out of the following works. In addition, it should be noted that considerable additional repair and reconditioning work was carried out as a result of verbal request and persuasion.

Details of Work Completed	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Adequate food storage facilities provided	1	—
Structural repairs carried out	5	—
Notices displayed	2	—
Drainage repaired or renewed	1	—
Watercloset basins renewed	1	—
Wash-hand basins provided	7	—
Sinks provided	6	—
Water supply provided	1	—
Hot water supply provided	6	—
Soap provided	3	—
Nail brushes provided	3	—
Drying facilities provided	2	—
Clothing accommodation provided	2	—
First-Aid outfit provided	2	—
Floors repaired	1	—
Walls repaired	11	—
Walls cleansed	13	—
Ceilings repaired	12	—
Ceilings cleansed	13	—
Artificial lighting provided	2	—
Ventilation improved	3	—
Doors repaired	3	—
Windows repaired	1	—
Premises repainted	3	—
Miscellaneous items	9	—
	113	—

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and sixty-three such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered ten. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

In addition, judgment was given and surrender accepted in respect of the animals examined in the course of the daily work at the Bacon Factory. The various diseased or unsound conditions are detailed in the following tables. All surrendered foodstuffs were disposed of under the supervision of the Department.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	15	1,754	15	1,754
Part Carcases -	-	-	3	73	3	73
Heads - - -	-	-	924	10,416	924	10,416
Collars - - -	-	-	29	73	29	73
Plucks - - -	-	-	22	143	22	143
Whole Inwards -	-	-	873	9,821	873	9,821
Skirts - - -	-	-	30	30	30	30
Kidneys - - -	-	-	30	7	30	7
Retro-Peritoneal Fat - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals -	-	-	1,926	22,317	1,926	22,317

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS — PIGS

	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Pucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Livers		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-toneal Fat		Totals	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses	—	—	112	668	58	357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	316	314	1341
Arthritis	—	—	44	358	—	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	358
Bruised	2	147	135	1541	4	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	1711
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fractures with Complications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-Bled and Raveled	—	—	17	249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	249
Inflammation	45	6211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	6211
Jaundice	4	423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	98
Melanosis	1	160	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	423
Oedema	1	62	7	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	165
Pathological Emaciation	8	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	107
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	632
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2736	1368
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Pyæmia	25	3106	—	—	—	—	190	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	190
Septicaemia	5	666	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3106
Septic Pneumonia	1	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	666
Suppurative Osteomyelitis	1	274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53
Swine Erysipelass	2	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	274
Uraemia	1	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	142
Urticaria	—	—	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	420
	96	12296	320	2892	62	380	190	190	3493	22704	4706	5308	599	2396	715	8043	1310	2624	3030	758	192	423	14718	58014

TABLE III. CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	59,527	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	59,527	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	96	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	10,537	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	17.9 %	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	15	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	1,644	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	2.8 %	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description		Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
	English Pork	Abscess	6½
	Imported Bacon	Bone-taint	16
	English Beef	Bruised	44
	Currants	Candied	26½
1	tin Edifas Powder	Damp and solidified	1
2	jars Red Cabbage	Damaged	1½
13	tins Jam or Marmalade	do.	20½
3	packets Beef Suet	do.	1½
1	jar Mincemeat	do.	1
2	bottles Sauce	do.	1
12	tins Imported Whole Egg	Decomposition	235½
5	tins Imported Egg White	do.	220
	Imported Bacon	do.	611
	Imported Beef	do.	261
	Ham	do.	16
1080	packets Pork Fingers	do.	472½
84	Savoury Ducks	do.	14
16	Salmon Cutlets	do.	3½
	Prawns	do.	48
5	tins Fruit Juice	do.	6½
3	cases Currants	Maggot infestation	150
	Cheese	do.	4
1	packet Semolina	Mite infestation	1
20	Chicken Cutlets	Mouldy	5
	Cheese	do.	40½
8	packets Cheese Spread	do.	12½
	Cake	do.	18½
1	jar Jam	do.	1
4	bars Chocolate	do.	½
7	packets Marzipan	do.	3½
	Cooking Fat	Rancid	28
	Beef Sausages	Sour	2½
	Sausage Meat	do.	6
10	pies	Unsound or unwholesome	4½
11	packets Meat	do.	7½
7	packets Fish Cakes	do.	6
43	packets Fish	do.	26
105	packets Vegetables	do.	51½
7	packets Fruit	do.	4½
4	cartons Cream	do.	1
5	packets Puff Pastry	do.	2½
425	tins Imported Canned Meat	do.	1,863
68	tins Fish	do.	81½
218	tins Vegetables	do.	250
563	tins Fruit	do.	2,193
24	tins Soup	do.	17¾
1	tin Spaghetti	do.	1
9	tins Condensed Milk	do.	8½
37	tins Evaporated Milk	do.	23½
4	tins Cream	do.	1½
4	tins Milk Pudding	do.	4
18	tins Jam	do.	24½
1	bag Sugar	do.	2
6	Miscellaneous Items	do.	1½
Total Weight			6,854½

(4) Meat Marking

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	5
For sale only of ice-cream	105
For storage only of ice-cream	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	42
	<hr/>
	153
	<hr/>

The above figures show an increase of one in the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. At only two of the premises registered for manufacture is ice-cream in fact made.

In all cases the premises are inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration is granted by the Council.

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, came into force on the 1st January, 1958. These Regulations required, inter alia, that as from the 1st June, 1958, domestic premises upon which the preparation of shrimps, prawns and onions were carried out should be registered with the Local Authority under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The requirements of the Regulations also included (a) a periodic check by the person giving out the food that the outworker was able to maintain proper standards, (b) the provision of a water supply and wash-hand basin, (c) the cleanliness of equipment and premises, (d) the protection of food from risk of contamination and (e) the observance of cleanly practices by persons engaged in the handling of food and the action to be taken where they suffered from or were the carriers of certain infections.

As a result, three houses where onion peeling was carried out were found in all respects to comply with the Regulations and were accordingly registered. Of the remainder of the onion peeling outworkers, nineteen were found to be in default in respect of the availability of hot water supplies and wash-hand basins. In the case of these nineteen, certificates of exemption were issued for a period of six months, during which the outworkers concerned were required to equip their premises to bring them into compliance with the Regulations.

The proprietors of the Pickle Factory were interviewed and were offered advice on several occasions with a view to the establishment of a system whereby the outworkers could be equipped with the financial assistance of their employers and for the cash outlay to be repaid out of earnings. However, the Certificates of Exemption expired without such a system taking shape, and the Pickle Manufacturers were instructed to restrict the employment of outworkers to those premises on the Council's Register.

(7) Ice-Cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the large national and provincial manufacturers.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows :

WITHIN DISTRICT					
Number of Manufacturers		2			
<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grading</i>				<i>Percentage</i>
	1	2	3	4	
15	7	6	2	—	Grade 1— 46.7 } 86.7 Grade 2— 40.0 Grade 3— 13.3 Grade 4— —
1	1	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
OUTSIDE DISTRICT					
Number of Manufacturers		6			
<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grading</i>				<i>Percentage</i>
	1	2	3	4	
15	14	1	—	—	Grade 1— 93.3 } 100.0 Grade 2— 6.7 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
15	14	1	—	—	Grade 1— 93.3 } 100.0 Grade 2— 6.7 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
12	12	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
4	4	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
3	3	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 } 100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— —
1	—	1	—	—	Grade 1— — } 100.0 Grade 2—100.0 Grade 3— — Grade 4— —

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

It will be noted that in the case of the first-mentioned manufacturer, the suggested percentage was not reached as regards the quota of Grade 1 samples, but the combined Grade 1 and Grade 2 percentage is satisfactory.

This manufacturer, and his premises, were the subject of persistent visits by your Inspectors. Considerable improvement was achieved as regards the structural standard and the cleanliness and efficiency of the pasteurising plant. It was not possible to pinpoint the cause of any one defaulting sample, so many and so varied are the possible causes of such default. It has been stated that judgment should be based on a series of samples. In the absence of plant breakdown, etc., so also must the Inspector judge the success of his efforts over a long period of persuasion, education, supervision and surveillance not only of the Factory proprietor but also of his salesmen.